THE CLOSE OF A TRIAL FULL OF EX.

How the Web was Woven About the Old Miser's Servant-Detective Stark's Kees Work in the Character of a Felon-The Prisoner's Sudden Breaking Down at the Verdict-The \$60,000 that was Received.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 20.—The conviction totay of William Bucholz for the murder of John H. Schulte was the end of a remarkable trial. The murdered man was 65 years old. He lived in a miserable, dirty room in a lonely farm house on Roten Hill, a mile and a half from Bouth Norwalk, where he ate his poor food, played on the violin, and experimented in photography. People said that he was rich, and that he carried much money on his person. He that he carried much money on his person. He looked like a beggar. The first time he entered the banking house of William Bischoff in the Stats Zeitung building a clerk put a penny on the desk for the supposed tramp. With him lived his servant, William Bucholz, a young man 24 years old, with a magnificent physique and cold light blue eyes. Educated in a German gymnasium, afterward a member of the Black usants of Brunswick, the heir to some money, he came to New York in September, 1878, and hired out to Schulte for \$3.25 a month and his board. He had heard of Schulte's reputed wealth when the latter was at a German hotel in New York. The old man's former servant, Sigfried Grünewald, told him of the pocketbooks stuffed with money that the old him in October last to this lonely Connecticut farm house. He waited on the miser, and accompanied him in his walks, which were few, The old man never went out of doors after dark, but retired to his room. There one evening the servant surprised him sitting by the bed, which was covered with money in large bank bills— both German and American. The old man pushed Bucholz from the room. One day there was a quarrel, for the young man was high spirited, and the old man exacting and suspicious. The result was that Schulte gave Busholz notice to quit him on the 20th of January. On Friday, Dec. 27, the old man went to New York, giving the servant orders to meet him at the South Norwalk depot, and accompany him ome. At 6:11 he arrived, and the two started for their home. Their usual route was down the railroad track, south about a mile, and then due west by a foot path that led through a cedar

railroad irrack, south about a mile, and then due west by a foot path that led through a cedar swamp and an open meadow to his house, in which livest the Warring family. Charles Richards met them on the railroad track. The servant was walking some paces in front of the master. From that instant no one is known, save William Bucholz, to have seen the old nan alive; for a few moments later the servant rushed breathless and bale up to the Warring house, crying out that Schulle was dead. The young man's face was bloody from a long wound on the right cheek; he was pale, and evidently frightened, and foll headlong as he entered the house. To the frightened family he said that coming through the cedar swamp and walking some distance in front of Schulte he heard the old man ery out, "Bucholz! Bucholz!" Turning, he was confronted by two men one of whom struck him on the check and cut it. He neard the sound of voices in the path below, and in lerror ran home as fast as possible, pursued for 800 yards by one of his assailants.

The neighbors were notified, and with them Bucholz went back to the swamp. There by the path, in the darkness, lay the dead body of the old man, his pale face, streaked with blood, turned upward. His pockets had been rifled and an empty money bag lay by his side, with papers, a menorandum bock, violin strings, and an old plate. Two deep wounds in his head were evidence of murder. Some sharp instrument had cut clean through the old hat he wore, and split the back of his skull off as smoothly as if a surgeon had trepanned him, laying bare the brain; and back of the left ear was another wound, round and deep case of his old master, and helped carry it to the house. There the authorities searched the body. In an inner vest pocket was found a package of old papers.

"Shall we open this? It looks like supernanu-

ill we open this? It looks like supernanuated almannes," one said.

They opened the package. It was a bundle of German mark bills and greenbacks amounting to over \$20.000. German mark bills and greenbacks amounting to over \$20.090.

Next day the inquest began. Bucholz was on the stand, teiling through an interpreter his story of the murder, when a telegram came to Coroner Crane from State's Attorney James H. Olmstead, "Arrest the servant?" The State's Attorney, passing through South Norwalk that morning, on his way from Stanford to this place, read the account of the murder in an extra. Before he reached Bridgeport his mind was made up. He sent the telegram, and took the return train to South Norwalk. When he arrived the Coroner had not arrested Bucholz, and so Mr. Olmstead, instead of having him arrested on suspicion, put an officer in charge of him. He thus prevented him from escaping, held him as a witness, and by not arresting him prevented his being represented by counsel. This was an unusual proceeding, and one for which the State's Attorney has been harshly criticised, not only by the counsel

an unusual proceeding, and one for which the State's Attorney has been harsnly criticised, not only by the counsel for the defence at the trial, but at the time by citizens generally. The German suspected of the murder not knowing what was said save as it was interpreted to him, was put on the stand and sharply examined by the State's Attorney, who, taking the case into his own hands, usurped the office of Coroner.

The State's Attorney then visited the scene of the murder. He discovered a few yards below the spot where the old man fell some intertwined branches of cedar trees, making a sort of ambush, behind which a man in the obscurity of twilight might effectually hide. It would not be shelter for a man in the light of day. Between the spot where the murder was committed and the ambush were a lew drops of blood on a stone. Thirty feet to the north in the swamp was found a pair of new white overalls. The meadow was searched through which the servant fled from the swamp to the house. Nothing was found. Strangely enough, on the next day, Bunday, this meadow proved fruitful of evidences of the crime. Near the path was found a pocket brush, proved to be Bucholz's. Just over a stone wall running through the meadow, behind the wall and partially under a stone, were a pistol and a box of hob nails, and further on a bunch of keys. The keys fitted Schulle's trunks, and the pistol and hob nails were proved to be Schulte's.

The inquest went on during that week. Meanime Buchoiz, allowed all possible liberty by his guardian officer, Berger, who was also one of the Cromer's upty began to steed money. To

trunks, and the pistol and hob nails were proved to be Schulte's.

The inquest went on during that week. Meantime Bucholz, allowed all possible liberty by his guardian officer, Berger, who was also one of the Coroner's jury, began to spend money. To Paul Herscher, a saloon keeper, he gave \$2:60 in ten \$20 bills, asking him to say that he (Bucholz) iont it to him the October previous. Berger, Herscher, and Bucholz took a ride, and at a Westport hotel the latter had a \$50 bill changed. This money was all carefully secured. The bills were all numbered in a peculiar way, and among Schulle's effects was found a paper containing rows of figures, in which occurred the same singularly combined numbers that were on the bills. Asked about the money, Bucholz said it was paid to him by Schulte on the night of the murder as they were walking down the track. Bucholz was arrested.

By this time word had come from Frederick Schulte in Germany. He claimed the dead man as his brother, and said that he was worth \$250,000. He described some of the money the old man carried. Twenty thousand dollars had been found en him. He carried at least \$50,000 more, the brather said. Where was that money? Bucholz in the county jull here, denied knowing anything more than he had teld. The money he had spent Schulte had peid him. He had also received money from a sister in Germany, he said.

The Grand Jury brought an indictment against him for the murder of John H. Schulte. On the 9th of this month the case came to trial. The State's Attorney had promised that it should be one of the need transite trials in the sinuals of Connecticut. The first two Jays granged slowly ulong. No new testimony was given. It looked as if the prisoner would go free, for the svidence, all circumstantial, was not conclusive, sithough it was very damaging. But on Thurslay the State called to the witness stand Ernst Sark. A sleender, gentlemaniy-looking man, with blue eyes, good features, a brown moustache, and prematurely gray hair, walked quietly to the stand. As Buch

the trial.

In March last the agent of Adams Express In March last the agent of Adams Express Company here received a telegram from Superintendent Sanford of New York, saying that a man would call for a package containing \$500, on a forged order. His arrest was ordered. The package strived, and soon a shabbly dressed man presented an order for it. Up stopped Policeman Arnold and arrested the shabby man. He said his name was Edward Sommers, and he was so downess that the good-natured policeman tried to cheer him as he marched him to the station house. Examined he partially confessed his guilt then refused to talk before seeing counsel. He thought he could get \$500 ball, he said. Bail was fixed at \$1,500, and he was thrown into the county jail. He was a German. The only other Germans in the jail were Buchok and a shabby trainp. Sommers was in jail until the 15th of May, when he was bailed out. It was known hat he was quite intimate with Buchok, Charles F. Boltmann, Buchoka's inwyer, had warned his ellent to heware of Sommers. He was closely watched. Buchoka lawyer, had warned his clean to heware of Bonniers. After his release the, forger stayed here. He was classely watched, It was suste ted that he was classely watched, here, Defective Taylorshandowed him closesy, He followed him to New York two or three

times. Sommers was a man of pleasing manners, and, in spite of the odium attached to his name, made the acquaintance of several respectable families. He was a favorite with the young women. It was one of these that fainted when Stark went on the stand, for she recognized in the detective Stark the forger Sommers. Bucholz recognized the man with whom he had been intimate in jail, and his terror was apparent. Mr. Bollmann recognized the man against whom he had warned Bucholz, and his heart sank.

The detective slowly went on with his testimony.

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The detective slowly went on with his testimony.

"Did Bucholz over contess to you that he killed Schulte?" asked State's Attorney Olmstead. The detective said that he had not. The testimony was uninteresting, the sudience grew uneasy, and whisters about the "stupid detective" could be heard. Boilmann looked more relieved. But the prisoner still sat with the look of terror in his face. Then came a revealtion, and Atterney Olmstead kept his word. In answers to questions the detective told how, after weeks of patient waiting, he gained the confidence of the prisoner, who said that he knew where oid Schulte's money was tilden. Little, His declared that he form at he hid it in the strength of the mirror of the mirror of the hid to the hid it in the face of his recomment of the mirror heat meritage he would tolk him where it was it so happened that he former sommers got bail. Then the secret was recompaned by a companion, went there, and in a stall, under the board floor, was found a pocketbook containing \$4.737. Most of the money was marked with those peculiar figures that were on the bills Bucholz spent. The money was turned over to the German Consultance. If he was manipulating the rest with selds to remove the marks. With renowed confidence in his friend, the liptioner the notifier he had been been selded in a certain corner of the barn he would find the other pocketbook. At midnight on the night of May 20, Detective Stark, Robert A. Pinkerton and Paul Schmalk, Secretary of the German Consultance of his friend, the liptioner then told him that if he locked in a certain corner of the barn he would find the other pocketbook, and in that corner Sealed on the spade and something wards of the bourd floor of heat of the burley was a town the town of the barn he would find the other pocketbook. At midning the locked in a certain corner of the barn he would find the other po

in his broken English, wrote his name in their autograph albums, and thanked them for their bonquets.

The evening wore away. One by one the women reluciantly went out. At 1 o'clock a july fellow, from the Judge's desk, gave a ludicrously exact imitation of the Chief Justice's mumbling tone as he charged the jury, and Bucholz, walking up and down the aisle, stopped and laughed heartily. All night the prisoner remained in the court room, and no sign came from the mry. At 7 in the morning they announced that they would report, but it was 9 when the Judges arrived. The roport was a disagreement. The Chief Justice said that he could not discharge them. The case had been plainly put before them. If they failed to agree another jury would have to do the same work over again, He asked them if they wanted instruction on any point of law. With one accord eleven jurors turned and gazed toward one. Then the Judge read the law regarding degrees of murder, and the jury went back to their room. The court room gradually filled up. Again the prisoner was the recipient of various attentions from the young women. Flowers and fruit were lavished upon him. He talked and laughed, and second happy. His counsel said the longer the jury stayed out the better the chances were for a disagreement. Young men bet two to one on a disagreement.

batpy. His counsel said the longer the jury stayed out the better the chances were for a disagreement. Young men bet two to one on a disagreement.

At 10 minutes to 12 a loud knock was heard from the jurors' room. Bucholz who had been laughing, suddenly became serious; the throng of idlers in the ante rooms rushed in and secured seats, and slowly the twelve men who held William Bucholz life in the itwelve men who held William Bucholz life in the itwelve men who held William Bucholz life in the itwelve mands fleed into the room. The Judges took their seats. The jurors answered to their names, rising as they did so. "Gentlemen of the jury," cried the clerk from his perch in the centre of the room, "have you found a verdict?"

"We have."

The prisoner's face grew pale. He eyed the jurors wisifully.

"Prisoner at the bar, stand up," said the clerk. The prisoner arose unsteadily, and his juild face was within three feet of the gray beard of Foreman Wilson, who turned and faced him.

"Gentleman of the jury, what is your yer.

"Gentleman of the jury, what is your verdict?"
With a trembling voice the venerable foreman said: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."
The prisoner dropped to his seat as if shot, and bowing his head on the railing sobbod wildly. Gen. Smith was the first to speak. He moved that the jury be polled. Chief Justice Park said that it was not the custom in the State, Gen, Smith said that he should move for an arrest of judgment, also for a new trial. The jury was discharged, and the court adjourned. The audience surged forward, and surrounded the unfortunate man in the prisoner's box. They stared at him as he sat sobbing. A dark-eyed young woman with a sweet face stood by him, speaking lowly to him after nearly all had gone. She moved one side when Gen. Smith grasped Buchoiz's hand and said, Good-by, my boy; you aint hanged yet. Then she took her place again and remained until the prisoner was manacled and led from the room, a court officer following with his hands full of the fruit and bouquets that had been given to the prisoner.

The arguments for a new trial will be made een given to the prisoner.
The arguments for a new trial will be made in the last Tuesday in October, when the Court f Errors sits in this city.

FIREMAN DUFF'S BRAVE DEED.

Rescuing a Little Girl from the Third Story of a Burning Tenement. Late on Friday night a fire broke out in the pasement of the three-story brick tenement at is President street, Brooklyn, in the apartments f Andrew Honor, and rapidly filled the house with stiffing smoke. There are three families in the house. Mr. Honor, his wife, daughter, and sons occupy the lower story and the basement; John Feeney lives in the second story with his wife and three children, and John McCann, his wife, and seven children occupy the third story. Most of the inmates of the house were in bed when the fire broke out. Mr. Honor gave the alarm and warned every one to get out. There was much excitement, and the tenants fied down the stairway partly dressed, and carrying in their hands such articles as they could hastily collect. The family in the second story escaped easily, but Mrs. McCann was delayed in waking up her seven children and getting them started into the street. Clasping an infant in her arms, she grouped five of the others tegether and guided them down the stairs through the dense smoke. She met Sergt, Slattery on the second story on his way to help rescue the children, and told him that all of them were with her, but when she reached the sidewalk she missed her five-year-old daughter Emma. Mrs. McCann uttered a shrick and made a dash for the entrance of the house, which by this time had begun to be lighted by the fire below while dense smoke filled the upper apartments. She was restrained, and a ladder was put against the side of the building.

Fireman Samuel Duff, foreman of Engine No. 3, nowmed the ladder, and forcing open the shutters of the window of the third story climbed in. The room was already full of smoke, which was almost suffocating, and Duff was tempted to return, thinking that the child must have been smothered, but just then head the cries of the child, and, falling upon his knees, he grooped his way along the floor until he reached the bed. He called at the top of his yoice for the child to come toward him, and felt over the bed without reaching her. Hearing the cry again, he foliowed its direction, and found the frightened child to reached the ladder, where Sergean he foliowed its direction, and found the frightened child curied up against the wall. He grasped her by the arm, and, almost overcome by the smoke, started for the window. He could not see, and the first window he reach ment; John Feeney lives in the second story with his wife and three children, and John Me-

WASHINGTON, Sopt 20.—The Treasury Depart-ment is thoroughly convinced that sugars are taken

SOMETHING ABOUT SHELLS. THE FRAIL BOATS THAT EXPERT OARS-

ibell Bonts Described Some of the Pine Points of Shell Building-A Talk with a Veteran Builder-New Shells from Elliott's Shop-Paper Bonts as Compared with Cedar.

In the loft of a cheap barn-like building back from Quay street, in Greenpoint, a man may leave his measure for a bost, and when it is finished he will have a perfect fit. There are three or four first-class shell boat builders in the United States, whose work approaches so near perfection that none but professional oarsmen assume to say in what respect the skill of one surpasses that of another, and on these fine points two can hardly be found who agree. Judge Elliott's shells are known all over this continent, and the English builders of Hanlan's boat, who used one of Judge Elliott's shells for a model, ought not to be wholly unaware of the existence of the Greenpoint shop. The Judge, with his court room attire abridged by the removal of coat and vest, may be seen in his shop on almost any afternoon, squinting the length of some unfinished shell, offering suggestions to his workmen, and holding in his mouth a cigar, the ashes of which seem about to fall among the dry and fragrant codar shavings

that litter the floor.

Comparatively few persons have ever seen a shell boat race; still fewer have a very clear idea of what a shell is. A single shell, for a man of medium size, is from 30 to 31 feet long, 10% to 12 inches wide at its widest, 5% inches deep in the middle, and it weighs a pound for every foot in length. The carsman can easily balance it on his open palm and hold it at arm's length. The frame is of wood and cork. The body of the bont is of Spanish cedar, so thin that set edgewise on this page it would barely cover one line of type, and it is fastened to the frame with cement and small sharp-pointed rivets that show only a speck of metal on the outside of the unfinished boat when the points are clinched into the wood. All of the shell, except the space near the middle occupied by the oarsman, is covered with oiled cioth. The space in the middle is lined with cork, lest a pressure from the heel of the oarsman should crack the thin cedar. This space is but little

The space in the middle is lined with cork, lest a pressure from the heel of the oarsman should crack the thin cedar. This space is but little larger than is necessary to accommodate his feet, which, when he is rowing, are braced against a stiff, thin board called a "stretcher." provided with straps for fastening his soles against it. Just back of this diminutive pit the shell is decked over for a short distance with cedar, and on this leadinsted the sliding seat. Two slender rails of lignum vitus are laid on this deck, and the light seat of wood rests on these rails, supported on buttons of chony. When properly clied, the seat slides with scarcely any friction. The object of the sliding seat is to give the oarsman a longer "reach, and to enable him to use his legs when rowing. At the beginning of the stroke through the water, his seat is at the roar end of the rails, his body is bent forward at the hips, his arms are extended to their full length in front of him—so far that his hands overreach his toes—and his knees are bent up at a sharp angle; at the finish of the stroke the seat is at the other end of the rails, his body is ans backward, his wrists are close to his chest, and his legs are straightened. The order of the movements in changing from the one position to the other determines the "style" of the oarsman's rowing. The deck on which the seat rests and the pit in which the oarsman's feet are strapped are surrounded by thin boards set at an angle, which give to the opening something the shape of the house position to the other determines the chart of the proper in a grais mill. Rods of steel extend out from the centre of the boat on each side, and on the outer ends of the rols are the rowlocks. These are now made in the form of aring large enough to encircle the oar, the ring being hinged to an upright in the braces or "outrights connected at the top by a wire, leaving a square frame for the oar to work in. With this rowlock the oar was forced against the rear upright to near a force of the boat of the

posite his rowlock. This gave him a longer leverage on his oar. But, now that builders are making all first-class shells so narrow, all crew boats are trimmed on the centre, the oarsmen sitting exactly in line. A four-oar shell is about 40 feet long, 17 to 20 inches which, 75 to 8 inches deep, and weights about 100 pounds. For a crew of six a standard of the control of the contr

tendency of a shell is to "eat into the wind," and the less the stern shows above the water the less this tendency. In order that the shell may have the requisite stiffness, the parts are put together on the truss principle. The centre line of the bost on the under surface from bow to stern is slightly curved where the boat rests empty on the water. With the oarsman in his seat the curve is slightly curved where the boat rests empty on the water. With the oarsman in his seat the curve is slightly increased; and another of the fine points of shell building is to have this curve just what it should be when the weight of the man has sprung the shell from the line on which it was built. In the opinion of Judge Elliott, the art of shell building has progressed about as far as it can until some new material has been discovered that shall give the same buoyancy and strength with a less displacement. He hiated that he is now experimenting with the view of finding and utilizing such material.

Judge Elliott spoke of the paper boats manufactured by Waters in Troy, and mentioned Courtney's and Riley's preference for tomogressing the opinion that forth, and mention of pressional oarsman with the view of finding in experiments, the opinion that forth, and the proper shell in the same buoyancy and in the comparative excellencies of the shells built by different makers, had been so thoroughly canvassed by sill professional oarsman that anything said at this time would not be likely to change any one's preferences.

The paper shell so closely resemble a cedar boat that a person unfamiliar with shells would hardly detect the difference on close inspection, and at a distance of a few rods a professional oarsman might mistake one for the other. The lines of a cedar shell may be accurately reproduced in a paper boat. The color and finish closely resemble those of the wood; but on close examination the grain that gives to the wooden shell its very trim appearance is wanting in the paper boat; causing it to look broader and less eas

Why a Steward of the Claribel was Sent to Quarantine Hospital.

Rafael D. Minza, a steward in the steamship Claribel of the Atlas line, was sent to Quarantine yesterday. On the arrival of the Claribel, on the 13th inst., Minza went with two of his shipmates to board with Mr. Lewis at 33 Hamilton street. Mrs. Lewis said last evening: 'The boy was sick when he first came here. and soon went to bed. I sent for Dr. Naughton of 46 Henry street, who came and prescribed for him last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. I attended the boy as well as I could, and my three girls here waited on him all the time, day and night. He was poor, and had no money to buy medicines. My husband went to the British Consul and the officers of the Atlas line. British Consul and the officers of the Atlas line but could not get a cent to buy medicines, or to pay any expenses. They said that Minzz's name was not on the articles of the Caribel as one of the crew, but only for working his passage. Minzz himself said that when he first went on board the ship he did work his passage from Kingston to this port the voyage before, but he supposed that he was working as one of the crew on the last voyage, as he went out and came back with the ship. The Chief Engineer gave him \$10\$, which he thought was only part of his wages.

came back with the ship. The Chief Engineer gave him \$10 which he thought was only part of his wages.

"On Thursday Dr. Naughton said the best I could do was to get him out of the house, as he was very low, and there was no saying what might happen. So I reported the case to the policeman on the beat, he reported it to Sergeant Randall at the Madison street station, and then it was reported to the Health Department, and an officer was sent here on Thursday afternoon. But they said it was too last to remove him then, and he was not taken away until yesteriday (Friday) afternoon. Neither of the doctors said it was a case of yellow fever, and I am sure none of us were afraid of it, for our whole family—my husband, myself, and four children—have been in and out of the sick room waiting on nim. The health officer said my house was too clean for the man to have been taken sick here, but they fumignated and smoked it. I told them if they had taken as much care of the Claribei, perhaps the boy would not have been sick.

Dr. Taylor of the Health Department reported.

Dr. Taylor of the Health Department reported that the man had better be sent to Quarantins because he had been exposed to the fever or board the Claribel, which had several cases or her arrival. But he gave it as his opinion tha the fever was in all probability strictly malarial of a severe type. Indeed, he said he would "bet his bettom deliar" that it was not a case of a severe type. Indeed, he said he would be this bettom dollar" that it was not a case of yellow fever. Dr. Naughton reported it a case of typhus or typhoid fever when the police asked his opinion, and the fact that the health officers did not remove the patient for twenty-four hours seem to bear out that theory. The Ciaribel sailed for Porto Rico yesterday.

RACING IN THE KILL VON KULL.

Five Lively Contests by Members of the Bayonne Rowing Association.

The sixth annual regatta of the Bayonne Rowing Association was rowed vesterday. The mile and a half. The entries were E. E. Van Buskirk, E. E. McRea, "Sim." Allaire, and J. H. Allaire. The start was even McRea forged

H. Aliaire. The start was even. McRea forged about and kept the lead until the finish, winning in 12 minutes, with Van Buskirk second and J. H. Aliaire third.

In the one-mile race for pair cared shells. E. E. Van Buskirk was the winner. In the one-mile single gig race. John Jay was the winner in 9:40, with H. E. Fraser second.

The crews in the four-cared barge race were: Howard Phillips, bow, G. W. Nichols, "Sim" Aliaire, J. H. Aliaire, stroke, and E. E. Van Buskirk coxswain, against F. H. White, bow, John Hay, Jr., H. E. Fraser, E. E. McRas, stroke, and W. E. Van Buskirk coxswain. W. E. Van Buskirk coxswain. W. E. Van Buskirk's crew caught the water first, and led up to the turn. But on the homestretch E. E. Van Buskirk's crew got the lead, and won the race in 5:39; second crew's time, 5:44.

The recatta was concluded with a race by a four-cared shell against a six-cared gig. The crews were: Shell—E. E. Van Buskirk, bow, John Hay, Jr., F. Mctan, and M. T. McIntire, stroke, Gig—G. L. Beach, bow, L. Van Buskirk, J. H. Aliaire, Joe Eisworth, E. E. McRas, and W. E. Van Buskirk, stroke, The course was one mile, with turn. The race was won by W. E. Van Buskirk's crew in 8:30.

A New Dispensary for the Poor.

A new dispensary was opened yesterday at 334 Twenty-fifth atrect, near Ninth avenne—a small, compact, nicely fitted up series of rooms and offices, newly painted, very comfortable and inviting to the invalid poo who can there find medicine surgery, and good physician tree every day from 2 until 5 P. M. The days of surgica 

KANSAS CITY, Sept 20,-Gen. Thomas W. Conway says that he has information from trustworthy fources that next year 100,000 negroes, if not more, will mutrate from the South to the North and West. He has applications for farm laborers from all the Western States, and could find homes for 20,000.

Love to a Rose.

Lave is a rose, a rose, A decay-dawning rose; A decay-dawning rose; Earth, Heaven, and the sonis of men were made But to outside where it grows, Where it grows,

Love is a rose, a rose, But a something thorny rose; And the thorn pricks all the year, alast 'Its the flower that comes and goes, Comes and goes.

Lave is a rose, a rose,
'Tis only a faded rose;
The rose is deal, its leaves are shed,
And here be the winter snows,
Winter snows.

Taox

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE.

THE SPECIAL TERM AND THE CASE OF COMMISSIONER NICHOLS.

The Action of the Extraordinary General Term Appointed by Governor Robinson on the Application of Mayor Cooper. On Wednesday last Gov. Robinson, by virtue of the power given him by statute, ap-pointed an extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court to be held in this city vesterday. tice, and John R. Brady and Charles R. Ingalls on account of Judge Ingalls's illness, the Govplace as Associate Justice. In the order of appointment Gov. Robinson said that the order was made because it appeared to his satisfaction that the public interest required it. The object of calling the extraordinary term was to seek to have the proceedings of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, now in session in this city, in the case of Police Commissioner Nichols, arrested.

The court was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday

morning. Messrs. F. N. Bangs, Francis C. Barlow, Henry E. Knox, and Corporation Counsel Wm. C. Whitney were present in behalf of Mayor Cooper. Mr. Bangs, as soon as the court was opened for business, handed up some papers, including an affidavit made by Mayor Cooper, in which, after reciting the facts of the charges against and removal of Commissioner Nichols and the transferring of the case for review before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in this city in the month of September, by a writ of certiorari issued by Judge Westbrook and directed to him (Mayor Cooper), he avers that he is informed, and believes, that the only special term appointed by law to be held here this mouth is a Special Term at Chambers, with the limited power of hearing non-enumerated motions and disposing of Chambers business: that he is advised that the Supreme Court, at either Special or General Term, has no jurisdiction to review the proceedings in the case of Mr. Nichols: but that if such jurisdiction exists, and is not inherent in the General Term, but may be exercised by any other branch of the court, then, as he is advised, it can be exercised only at a Special Term assigned to exercise appellate jurisdiction, or for the trial of issues of law and fact, which cannot be done by the Judge now stitting at Special Term in Chambers in this city.

The affidavit then soos on to say that Judge Westbrook, who is bolding the Special Term speken of, has nevertheless ordered Mayor Cooper to show cause before him on Sept. 22 (Monday), why his (Mayor Cooper's) judgment in the case of Mr. Nichols should not be reversed and declared null and void. In doing this the Mayor, says Judge Westbrook has exceeded his jurisdiction, and the Mayor addistrial Judge Westbrook also exceeded the jurisdiction of the court in granting the writ of certiforar by which the case was taken before the Special Term prohibiting it from proceeding in the case of Mr. Nichols, restraining Mr. Nichols from invoking the experise of any judicial power of the Special Term, and prohibiting him from earrying into effect any judgment that may be rendered by the Special Term or Judge Westbrook, the excesse of which a reducing the mass added: "I further state that the question of the power of the said Justice to hear and give judgment upon the said return at said Chambers, having been the said Justice to hear and give judgment that may be rendered by the Speci view before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in this city in the month of September, by a writ of certiorari issued by

of Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Barlow argued on the application of the law of 1873 to the present motion.

After a recess Judge Davis said that the Court thought the subject matter too important to justify them in deciding the question of issuing a writ of prohibition on an ex parte application, and that it was their duty to direct a formal hearing under an order to show cause for the curpose of hearing both sides before determining the questions involved. They therefore made an order directing the Justice prosiding at the Special Term and the relator (Mr. Nichols) in the certiorari proceedings to show cause on Thursday morning next why the writ of prohibition asked for should not be issued, and in the mean time directing that the Court be prohibited from proceeding any judgment or decision, and that the creator be prohibited from proceedings. except that either party may give short notice of the hearing of the appeals now pending at the General Term. The order provides also, that the case shall not be delayed beyond the October Special Term.

As to the application to move to quash the certiorari, Judge Davis and that the Court had concluded that it should not be granted, because it was returnable at Special Term.

The order of arrest, it was denied by the alleged action of Messrs. Randall and Young.

An application was made to Judge Donohue to variet the order of arrest, it was denied, but Mr. Randall was allowed to young the Randall and Young.

WINNING THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

The Closing Day of the Rifle Association's Meeting at Creation's Association's Meeting at Creation's Cooking the Meritan Cooking the Me

concluded that it should not be granted, be-cause it was returnable at Special Term, and Rale 44 provides that writs of that kind may be returnable at Special Term, and motions to quash such writ should be made either at Spe-cial Term or at Chambers, and not at General Term.
The order to the Special Term to show cause was then entered, and the court adjourned until Thursday morning.

PIANOMAKERS STRIKING.

Efforts at Compromise Meeting with no Success-What Employers Say.

The Weber pianomakers on strike held a neeting yesterday at Kipp's Hall, in Seventh avenue. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Weber and present for the second time the wishes of the men. The meeting was marked by good feeling, but as far as the men were concerned it was by no means satisfactory. I cannot accede to your demands, gentlemen.

"I cannot accede to your demands, gentlemen."
said Mr. Weber. "I am paying you good wages, have given you steady employment, even in the dullest season, and am ready to take you in again, but not at advanced prices."
A proposal was then made that Mr. Weber offer a graduated scale of prices, such that the average advance throughout the different departments should be ten per cent, but this was declined, on the ground that the measure would create bad feeling among the men. The committee then withdrew.

The men in Hale's factory met in the afternoon in Vogel's Hall. The main business transacted was the appointment of a committee to confer with Mr. Hale. The conference was protracted, but resulted in nothing. Mr. Hale told the men that the trouble was between them and the contractors. "As for myself," said he. "I should prefer to have you keep on strike till January. It would make me \$60,000 better off. But I don't like the idea of sending our trade to Beston." He then sent for the contractors, and after a consultation between them and the men it began to look as though there might be a commornise. There will be another powwow to-merrow.

Mr. Weber says that his men have behaved in o-morrow. Mr. Weber says that his men have behaved in

a most gentlemanly manner during the strike.

They are a very intelligent class of men, they
are the very best workers in their several departments, and take pride in their work."

The Missing Agent.

The friends of Charles H. Cutting, whose statersom in the steamboat Providence was found locked and empty when the boat arrived in Fall River on the

Boston, Sept. 20.-The Democratic State Con-BOSTON, SOPI, 20.—The Democratic State Central Committee held another meeting this forenous, to which several gentlemen not of its members were summoned. There was a general conference over the present condition of politics, especial reference neith made to the Fancial Hall conventions of text month. Some of those prices in tired that a straight monimalion about the them made, no matter what result that articular action may bring about there were assumed that a conservative course should be pursued, and that ordinary which will assist in defeating Butter should be but unione. No action was taken.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.-Edward Newcomb of this city was to day hominated by the anti-Robbison section of the Democratic party for Senator. An entire cointy tacket was also monitabed. Besentings were altotated in animutely section in John Relly 1st Governor. The Convention was very largely attended.

THE IRISH CRICKETERS.

Completing their Defent of the Staten Island

The contest between the Irish cricketers and the Staten Island club's team, which was begun on Friday, was resumed yesterday afternoon, and it ended at five o'clock with a victory for the Irish team, the Staten Islanders, by good play, escaping the threatened defeat in one inning. There was an annoying delay at the start, play not being begun until 2 P. M. The Staten Island eighteen went to the bat with the heavy score of 102 runs to get in order to put the Irish twelve in at the bat again, and theroby escape a defeat in one inning. As the

put the Irish twelve in at the bat again, and theroby escape a defeat in one inning. As the Staten Islanders had been easily put out for 34 in their first innings, it was generally expected that a one innings defeat would be the final result. The Irishmen tried some of their reserve corps at first, not putting in Hamilton, their fast bowler, but after the Staten Islanders had seored forty runs with only three wickets down, Hamilton was put on at one end and Exham at the other. After that the average at every wicket was reduced as each new man retired. The fourth wicket did not fall until 56 had been scored, but the eleventh went down for 85.

The latter part of the innings was very exciting. When the twelfth wicket went down the score had reached 90, and before the fourteenth fell it was 97. With only five runs to get to escape the one inning defeat, and four wickets yet to fall, it was looked upon as sure that the twelve would be sent in again. But in one "over" from Exham three wickets fell and there were yet three runs to get. But for a failure to hold the ball a "run out" would have ended the contest, but the runners escaped, and two good hits by Satterthwate tied the score, and Hitchcock sent in the run that saved the dreaded defeat. The batting of Harvey, who made 32, was the feature of the eighteen's play.

The twelve went in to make two singles, and Sir George Coithurst made the winning run. The score at the end stood: Irishmen, 137; Staten Islanders, 136.

To-morrow at 12 o'clock the last match that the Irish teem will play near this city will be begun at 12 o'clock in Hoboken, the contest hering between the Irish twelve and a team of fifteen selected from the St. George, Staten Island, and Landaran, and Faterson cluss. As the Captain of the Irish team wishes to give Mr. Hamilton a rest preparatory to the match in Philadelphia on Thursday next, that fast bowler will include Messrs. Soutter, Mogran. Clark, Lven, and Conover of the St. George Club; Harvey, Bance, Moore, Sprague, and Graham of the Paterso

by Dudley Selph, and in 1878 by Frank Hyde.
The weather continued fine yesterday, much to the delight of the riffemen, and the shooting was kept up without intermission from 10% A. M. until 1% P. M.
There were thirty-six entries for the cup. Mr. C. H. Laird of the Columbia Rifle Club of Washington was the winner, by a score of 137 out of a possible 150. S. J. Scott won the sceond prizs, a Steward's improved watch ameroid barometer, valued at \$50, with a score of 135.
The remaining scores were as follows: Isaac L. Allen, 133; R. Rathbone, 132; Frank Hyde, 132; W. H. Jackson, 130; Wm. Gerrish, 129; E. E. Pray, 128; Col. E. H. Sanford, 127; J. S. Sumer, 127; S. Wider, 126; H. Fisher, 124; S. T. G. Dudey, 122; J. P. Waters, 122; W. W. Deforest, 122; L. L. Hubbard, 120; E. A. Perry, 119; O. Judd. 118; Wm. Foland, 118; P. J. Lauritzen, 118; N. F. Cark, 116; A. McInness, 115; H. T. Rockwell, 111; M. D. Ward, 113; J. A. Adee, 111; J. W. Shurber, 107; and J. W. Todd, 102.
The Wimbledon Cup was presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America, to be competed for at every fall meeting.

A Bartender's Letter to his Sweetheart.

I'm writing now, my lovely Sue, To say that I belong to you

In spirit and in body I yearn to praise your eyes so fair,

Those orbs as brown as sheery.

And tell you that your rapping hair
Hath thes like "Tom and Jerry." Your wit pops up like ginger beer,

"Tis varied as a tuip.
And your delicious breath, my dear,
Is sweeter than a Julep. Your scraph voice is like the clink

Of forty silver zithers, And it is just as sound, I think, As Angostura betters. You know I ve sworn to love you long. I simply state that love is strong,

Take nity on the fluttering heart. Your eyes have filled with gashes:

I cannot stand siy Cunid's dart As I stand whiskey smushes. Life tinto me without thy face Hath neither taste nor odor; 'Tis tame, and flat, and commorpiace,

Like seltzer or plain soda. Alast I dream of you so much, That I begin to lose my touch, And mix my cocktails badly!

I make my sangarees so weak That they would vex a Quakert Last night I let a beer keg leak.
And lost my silver "shaker!"

I have torgoiten all the laws. I'm aiways making batches, I serve my cobalers without straws, And natineg in my "Scotches"

In fact, if by your proud declain, I'm left without a guider, I soon will lose my amphty brain, And serve " stome leven " for caler!

For grim despair each dismal might Comes down upon me thicker.

And sh, sweet Sue, if you don't write

I'll have to base to liquor!

Corne doxes.

Thompson's Sailer Hoys.

IRON DEALERS ENCOURAGED

AN INCREASE IN PRICES AFTER LONG YEARS OF STAGNATION.

No Stock at the Mills to Meet a Sudden De-mand Caused by Low Prices and a Revival of General Business-Working Overtime.

Iron dealers have awakened after a seven rears' slumber to a consciousness of activity in trade and an upward bound in prices. In 1872 the price of iron was four cents and seven-tenths a pound. Five weeks ago it was only one and seven-tenths, and now it is two and seven-tenths, a price which again permita its importation, though the duty is one cent a pound. Various classes of iron goods were advanced twenty per cent, last Saturday in this city. This was in sympathy with the advance in

the price of iron at the mills.
"The price of iron at present," said Mr. George A. Evans, 74 Wall street, agent for the Bethlehem Mills, "is \$49, advancing to \$52 as the freight charges increase westward to St. Louis. In Chicago it is \$51. All the mills are working under orders that will crowd them until next May at least. The advance in steel rails in the past year has been \$8 a ton. The advance in iron rails has been \$10 a ton. Gray forge pig iron has advanced from \$7 to \$10 a ton. This sudden call on the mills has been accompanied by an activity in importation that accompanied by an activity in importation that suggests a return of the old times. Estimates show that there have lately arrived in this country or are soon to arrive, of old fron rails, 75,000 tons; of Bessemer pig fron, 75,000 tons; of new fron rails, 36,000 or 46,000 tons; of new fron rails, 36,000 or 46,000 tons; of into ore, 200,000 tons; of acrap fron, 35,000 tons, besides a large quantity of Scotch fron, the amount of which I cannot properly estimate. To show the movement of prices since the former prosperous times, let us take fron rails at the old price of \$100. They went down to \$32, and lay quietly there until the recent revival of business. They are now \$42. Old rails have been going up a dollar a week. They generally keep \$1 in advance of pig fron, because they have been puddled.

"The cause of this revival is that the mills had very gradually been drained of stock. They

to the Fish team possess of the Carlotte of o

MERE MENTION. In Jones's Wood this stiernoon there is to be a mouster storing restivat, in which about 8,000 persons will take part. Cornelius Walsh, candidate for Governor of New Jer against Joel Parker in 1871. Jied in Newark ye teriay.

The Greenbackers of Burlington County, N. J., have nominated Col. William H. Axtell of Randolph Township for State Senator.

The receipts of the New York Post Office last week were \$45,493, and the number of foreign letters sent out yeaterlay was 68,303.

were subject and the number of foreign retters and our geatering was 08:00.

The Newark trunk manufacturers have accorded to the demands of their workmen, and wages will be advanced from 20 to 20 per cent.

Obstructions in Beade, West, Harrison, Greenwich, Duane, Jay, and Washington streets were removed yearly by the Dureau of Incumbrances.

Lucie Zarate, the midget, and her father and mother salied for Vera Cruz, Mexico, yesterday. The profits of their three years visit amounted to 20,010.

Mr. H. D. Gerdis of Hoboken has purchased a tract of land near Union Hill, N. J., which he is to nex as chicken farm. He intends to rathe chickens by steam. chicken farm. He intends to raise chickens by steam, Gov McCiellan has abnointed Goorse W. Forsyth of Morristown, N. J. Promentor of the Pieza, to did the vacancy caused by the death of the Prederick A. Demott The Ray. Father Bjerring has returned to the city, and there is again to be divine service every number at 10 clock in the Orthodox Oriental Chapel, Second avenue. The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the United States will meet in Mr. Clinton D. Fisk's house, near Scathight, N. J., the first week in No-

risk - house, near Seabright, N. J., the first week in November.

Sylvester L. H. Ward, who was Assistant Abberman of the Fitternth Ward in 1852 and Abberman in 1853, and 1854, died in his home at White Plains, resterday. He was 72 years of age.

A Paterson, N. J., florist took seven prizes at the late horticultural show in Ghimore's Garden for geranium. It is said to have been the flues thisping of the kind ever seen in this country.

The second annual rail games of the American Athletic Chin are to be contested on the Manhattan Chib's grounds on the 4th of next month. Entres should be sent to the Sectotary, P. O. box 2205, before the Tilb mat.

Scoretary, P. O. box 2.205, before the 27th right.
Partella was sent to Song Song early yesterday. Cox,
the marderer of Mrs. Built, was greatly troubled by Porlello's sentence. For the past three days to has shown
so much decretion that he is now being watered.
The Follon terribust Parragut and one of the same
hast of the Perusylvania Railread were in collision near
hear the Brooklyn ship yesterday morning, the fermer
being swept by the the against the latter. The samex
bost had her rail smashed.

The first annual fall games of the Knickerbecker Alliette that are to be contested on the Manhatian Cint's grounds on the 5th of next mouth. The enters are to be cheed on the 18th, and should be addressed to Marian Polices. Secretary, 285. East Twenty-fourth

Africa.

There was recently found posted in Breslan L. L. a notice that four weeks would be allowed Charles Wagner and his wife, residents of the village, to just the poste of they would be improved. Mr. Wagner has efficient actions of part in the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who posted the notice.

sons who poshed the notice.

Capt tilliert Gilsen was knocked down and reduced of his watch and \$12 in money in Port Inchment, Staten Island, on Friday right, by a game of young rought, George Johnson, who was arrested, was identiced by Capit Gilsen as one of the party who attacked him. Justice Johnson committed the prisoner.

The Police Commissioners are required to show on Toesday, at Someon Court, Chambers, why Patrick Ryan, against whom charges or dissorberly conduct are pulling, should not be aliqued to appear up to district by counsel Commissioner MacLenn having denied lim that privilege.

The directors of the Byooklyn, Plathish and Court.

that privilege.

The directors of the Brockiva, Flatbuch and Coney Islam Rairread to Brighton Beach have regular to but a second mergage of \$80,000 on their road to bond he floating short random raire operation for rairready in constraining finishing, and operating the rairread. The house any possible in the News, was are to be at interest at the face of severify force, we are to beat interest at the face of severify for the context of the rairready of severify for the rairready of the rairread

operating the realized. The builds are payable intenyears, we's gro to bear interest in the sale of sevenipit
cent.

The Paterson Ablerton ordered the New York, Lake
Ern and Western Enricunt to place gates at all ther
Alized trousings where now there are only flamers.
This order is disregarded, the company elations the Abtermen have meaniformly to make such an adar. It is
erported that the Ablertonia will now regulate the seven
it trains possing through the city, which it is an alize
have the right to do.

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charte. The maid was shown in with the content and Was Curls and been done in a property.

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The Man from Peru.

A number of the boys who were enlisted under the Ancient Mariner Thompson's orders to get we shall be seen and known as the "man from Peru."

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20,—Louis Romel, with several shares, and known as the "man from Peru."

Several shases, and known as the "man from Peru."

Selected with attenualing to destroy the steamer's, John last July, was to day indiced by the Grand Jury for urson in the fined degree.

A number of the boys who were enlisted under the season flexible as an appetite to get away with a steament of the boys who were enlisted under the season flexible as a state of the season flexible as a state